MEXICO.

Closing of the Session of Congress Train-General Rosecrans in Vera Cruz-Exportation of Precious Metals and Ores.

The second session of the Mexican Congress is drawing to a close, and unless its period be exness that they are triding with the interests and the future of the nation another record will have been made of the incompetency and folly of the race. So far but a single important measure has been finally acted upon, and this one after a year's discussion in Congress and by the press, and when apatny had diseased the body politic almost fatally. I refer to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad question, which has been happily settled, at least for the present. It re-mains to be seen what action may be taken thereupon by any future Congress or by a revolutionary government, should another such catastrophe soon

However little may be done with reference to the several railroad and other questions in which the future development of Mexico and her resources are involved, it seems to be the determination of the that no opportunity shall be afforded aspiring revo-lutionists to upset the present administration.

Yesterday morning there transpired one of those occurrences which happen only four or five times each year. The night previous there had been collected in the public square, in front of the national palace, a large number of immensely strong fourseeled wagons, laden with silver and gold, destined for Vera Cruz, on their way to Europe and the United States. The amount of treasure is said to be about \$3,000,000, and was strongly guarded dur-ing the night by the favorite troops of the President. Yesterday at early morning they took up their windstrong force of infantry and cavalry, which were believed to be loyal to the present administration. nds of any party or faction, however small, a leader would soon be found who would make such funds ample for the overthrow of President Juarez. Consequently the quarterly departure of the money conducta is an event in which everybody is interested, the government as well as the more before it leaves Puebla and Orizaba; and it is expected to reach Vera Cruz in ample time for the English steamer which will leave that port about nent merchants that fully one-half of this sum is unemployed capital going abroad for investment, owing to the state of commerce being so low here, and there being so few indications of sufficient wisdom in the present Congress to enable that body to inaugurate measures fit to encourage and protec

General Rosecrans arrived in Vera Cruz by the last American steamer and has been tarrying there a few days. He is expected at this capital in the latter part of next week. He has taken rooms, by telegraph, at the Hotel Iturbide. Mr. Plumb, who flied the post of Charge d'Affaires, will leave for th

for nearly a year and a haif past has laboriously filled the post of Charge d'Affaires, will leave for the United States after the arrival here of General Rogerans, and may reach New York early in January.

The government does not appear to have seriously taken into consideration the appeument of a ministerial representative at Washington, there being nothing new upon this subject since the recent rumor that Mr. Romero was likely to be returned upon that mission. General Diaz has no knowledge of the English language, and might, not accept the mission if it had been offered to him. The present administration might be glad to have him accept the appointment. Mr. Mata, former, Minister a Washington, is too valuable a man in Congress, being one of a few, and perhaps can hardly be spared, being a sort of leaven in that body. Mr. Montes, although he has lived in France, has not honored himself and the Anglo-Saxon race by residence among them, or a study of their language, and might therefore find himself in his own way at Washington. It is difficult, just now, to see who can be selected for this mission. The Constitucional of November 21 quotes a paragraph from a letter published in the Opinion N. o. mal, received from Villagigede and dated November 7, which states that fifty United States soldiers had left Laredo, in Texas, to pursue and capture the band which quiroga has been organizing in his rancho for an invasion of Mexican territory, and adds:—"We should be very glad if our government would name a Minister for the United States, for it would undoubtedly facilitate an arrangement of all those questions to have a representative at Washington." Notwithistanding this and the fact that many American creditors view the recent Seward-Romero treaties as exceedingly favorable to Mexico and Mexican creditors, and although the Congress of the United States has made no delay in their confirmation, yet the administration of Mexico has not seen fit to make respectful haste in presenting the same before the Mexican Congress f payment. These treaties may possibly be made the subject for discussion in 1869; a d during that period American and Mexican creditors may possibly amuse themselves by computing the interest on their claims and how they will invest their funds when paid off.

The government has addressed to Congress the

The government has addressed to Congress the following document:—

OFFICE OF TREASURY AND PUBLIC CREDIT?

MEXICO, Nov. 25, 1898.

The Executive, desirous of developing the elements of national wealth, believes that it is for the mining interests of the country to facilitate the exportation of the precious metals. To this object I have prepared a plan which, without lessening the revenue acquired by the lessees of the mints, highly favorable, in the opinion of the government, to the interests of miners. By order of the Prasident, I send a copy of the proposed plan, authoring the exportation of silver or gold, in buildion or bars, while recommending such privilege to the attention of the Legislative Chamber. The advantages which may result from the approbation of this measure are so obvious that Congress believes it unnecessary to stop to commente them.

The following is the bill or project of law alluded to:—

ARTICLE 1. The exportation of gold or silver, in "pa-ta." builion or bars, &c., is permitted under the following condi-

bullion or bars, &c., is permitted under the following condi-tions:—Gold or silver in "pasta," shall pay, on its departure First—Gold or silver in "pasta," shall pay, on its departure from the republic, the same duties which these meta's now pay when actually coined.

See and—There shall be likewise paid to the mints such duties as are now required in virtue of the respective contracts, made with the lessees in conformity with law.

ART. 2. The President is authorized to make the necessary regulations for carrying out this law.

MEXIOO, NOV. 28, 1998. The above was referred to the Second Committee

The above was referred to the Second may mention on Finance.

Among the curlosities of legislation I may mention the following decree, which passed the Legislature of Zacetecas November 1, 1361, and which is now being enforced in that State:—

Among the curlosities of legislature I may mention the following decree, which passed the Legislature of Zacelecas November 1, 1861, and which is now being enforced in that State:—

Artock I. The use of (calroncillas) white drawers externally is hereby prohibited throughout the State. Pantaloous or closed broches must be aubitituted therefor.

Art. 2. If, after two months, counting from the publication of this decree, the former article is not compiled with, transgressors shall pay a monthly fine of twenty-five cents, to be applied for the benefit of the public treasury.

It is quite certain that there are many more important matters for the Legislatures of Zacatecas and other States to discuss and their authorities to enforce than the determining of such variety of dress as shall be worn.

The bill passed by Congress permitting the free exportation of otes, and sent to the President for his approval, has been returned by him to the Chamber with the following observations:—

Opping of THE TREASURY AND FUBLIC CREDIT.

I had the honor to receive the communication which you were pleased to direct to me, under date of November 18, enclosing as a substitute for paragraph four of the seventieth ericle of the constitution the copy of a proposition relative to the exportation of orea free of duty. The Executive, decirous of promoting the development of all the elements of antiomal wealth, has been engaged since the first session of congress in maturing a project of law which, without medding with any existing interests, may result in the prosperity and development of all the elements of antiomal wealth, has been engaged since the first session of congress had socretely c.nmenced when a bill was presented by this minutely, in which it is proposed to permit the exportation of congress had socretely cannenced when a bill was presented by this minutely, in which it is proposed to permit the exportation of cress, the reduction of which may relate the coast, of reduction of measurements and conciliate and existence of their

to pass has another aspect not less imperiant and which the Executive cannot pass by. Authorizing the free exportations of all kinds of ores, it is certain that the rich and select ones called "Percent," whatever may be their distance from the coast, will be excerted as common ore for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the transportation disty. This, moreover, will not increase the total value of exploitation nor exportation, nor, consequently, the amount of the purpose of exportation, nor, consequently, the amount of the public wealth, but only grant favors to certain private individuals who may clude, in this manner, the payment of the duties of exportation, necessarily diminishing the product from these duties one-clighth or one-quarter part, so that the government shall find itself deprived during the present facal year of a considerable sum conceded by Congress in the revenue, and without which it would not be possible to satisfy the public expenses with the accustomed regularity, and which interests so much the preservation of the rounity and the credit of the republic. The approbation of this project of law, then, is equivalent, in the opinion of the President, to a reduction of about \$250,000, and as, under the present circumstances, this result might bring fatal consequences, the government believes that before it approves of this project of law could occasion, in order to avoid such a want of confidence in the public treasury as might result in lamontable consequences to the nation. The President then would make no observation upon this project of law for Congress. Scom Endow Endow Endowed the consideration.

Independence and liberty, Maxico, Nov. 26, 1868.

ENDMERO,

be sanctioned, will decree some impost duty which shall create a revenue equal to the loss which must result if this law be put in force. I repeat the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Independence and liberty, Mexico, Nov. 26, 1868.

To the Mexican Congress.

The press of the country is going mad over the fact that the administration have found it necessary to retain in the subordinate offices of the various departments individuals the necessities of whose families required them to suffer themselves to be similarly employed during the imperial rule.

A buil has been introduced into Congress requiring the President to supply that body with a complete list of the names of such persons and the positions they now fill. Accordingly, on the 20th of November Mr. Romero addressed a note to Congress saying that such a list would be supplied within fifteen days. The press has been employed in discussing what shall or ought to be done with the unfortunate clerks who found it necessary to earn their bread, and whom this government found it convenient, if not ansolutely necessary, to employ. The rontine of business having perhaps been learned by a few of "the faithful," it is good time to discover that these clerks who pushed their pens under imperial rule deserved mes, expatriation or death.

It is possible that all this smoke has been originated for the purpose of heading off any possible favorable action upon a general amnesty bill, which it has been and whom the purpose of heading off any possible favorable action upon a general amnesty bill, which it has been intending to propose.

The official paper of the government has recently published a list of professional men who received license to practice their professions from the empire and who are notified that a renewal or confirmation of their license by the present government is required.

Mr. Zarco, editor of the Sido XIX, and Congressions and profits by his residence in New York

of their license by the present government is required.

Mr. Zarco, editor of the Sioto J.I.T. and Congressman, profits by his residence in New York city and is so bold as to propose the innovation of post office letter boxes attached to the street gastamps, for be it known that after a year's backing and filling Mr. Baz, our Governor, has decided that gastight is admissible in Mexico in place of oilight of the fifteenth century. Mr. Baz had also the pleasure of a residence in New York during the late imperial "impleasantness" in Mexico.

The bill passed by Congress proposing the appointment of a commission to make a survey of the bay of Mazatlau having been referred to Mr. Balcaral, the Minister of Internal Improvement and Industry, this officer has returned the same without amendments, whereupon it finally passed by 108 votes.

The Late Meteoric Display-Its Course and Calculations—How the People Were Impressed—Strange and Superstitious Beliefs.

One of those sublimely beautiful phenomena which periodically hold high carnival between this terrestrial planet and the world of luminous planets above us occurred in these latitudes during the night of the 13th inst., continuing the following night and finally resting from its revelries about the dawning hours of the 15th. The fact of meteoric showers of great power and brilliancy having fallen here on the above dates has been already forwarded the HERALD by special telegram, and it now remains to throw what further light we can upon a subject not only deeply interesting to the astronomer, but to all in-quiring minds that dwell upon the beauty, singularity and vastness of the siderial system. The writer after patient and persistent inquiry, has been unable to find a single individual who took notes of the great meteoric showers. These people, like the ancients who lived before the Alexandrian school, view such celestial exhibitions of grandeur entirely through the eye, and deduct the causes and consequences according to the sensations such heavenly splendors impress upon the senses and the heart. Like the ancients, too, they are astrologers or behevers in astrology rather than astronomy. The cryptography of the heavens, as written in meteoric symbols, is to them a deviation from the ordinary laws of nature and classed among the miracles Neither Ptolemy, Copernious, Tyco Brahe, Galileo lege, could convert these descendants of the Aziecs into the belief that such fantastic tricks beneath high heaven can be accounted for on astronomical principles. The investigations and labors of Ptolemy and the profound philosophers who have followed bim are unknown to nine-tenths of the Mexican people, and the remaining tenth, baving knowledge of the investigations, look upon them as the reflex of disordered imaginations controlled by a mad ambition and vain enough to suppose they have solved mysteries belonging alone to the knowledge of the Almighty Architect. Under such
circumstances no scientific account of these
meleoric displays, as witnessed here, can be expected.
Their appearance, however, confirms the theory of
astronomists regarding what is known as the
"November meleoric," and which have been computed to occur about every third of a century or
thirty-three and a quarter years. Also the theory that
they occur generally on the 13th of November, commencing between ten and eleven o'clock in the
evening and attaining their greatest orilliancy at or
about four o'clock in the moraing. The other
theories of astronomists, that meteoric bodies may
fall a few years before the November meteors, is held
good for on the 14th of November, 1867, a meteoric
display of magnificent brilliancy was witnessed
in the United States, which reached its greatest
splendor at haif-past four o'clock in the morning.
It has been further ascertained that the recurrence
of November meteors happens at a later period than
the preceding ones. The great display of 1698 took
place on the 9th of November, that of 1799 on the
12th of the same month. that of 1832 on the 13th of
November, that of 1857, as we have said, on the 14th,
and the present display, although it commenced on
the 13th, at about eleven o'clock, its continuance
lasted until the morning of the 16th, ending
between three and four o'clock. A. M. The
writer only saw the first meteoric shower that fell
on the night of the 13th, but is informed by
a reliable gentleman, that the shower on the morning of the 15th was still more brilliant and of greater
duralion. That observed by ourselves flashed upon
the earth with wonderful brilliancy and lasted nearly
fifty seconds. At the time the sky was clouded, but
not darkly so, as the moon wanted only a day of its
fuiness; yet it was obscured. The shower fell from
east to west, inclining towards the south. In the
part of the city through which we were walking at
the time the food of light was so clear and brillian;
that mysteries belonging alone to ledge of the Almighty Architect.

was witnessed by passengers on board the steamship Sierra Nevada, off Cape St. Lucas, and by parties on board the steamer California, lying in the pert of Acapulco.

The effect of the meteorie displays was very marked upon the masses of the people here; but this was to be expected, since the masses love anything miraculous, marvelous or extraordinary in nature. They are very superstitious and naturally have the whitest ideas concerning the cause and consequences of such wonderful phenomena as that which has lately occurred. On the 1sth, the sabbach following the days on which the meteoric showers fell, mass was held as usual in the Catholic chusch here, and while the priest was blessing the wince, worshipper in the congregation shouted aloud that this world, was coming to an end and that God had commenced destroying the earth by earthquakes, and that the heavens were also fathing assuder. Among the eid women stories were set affolt Such, as would forever darken the fame of Munchausen, Aladdinand his was derful lamp or a Chicago editor, each of whom in their specialties was or is unrivalled in telling what is known as "whoppers." One old-lady of stroug political proclivities had it that Mexico was going to be destroyed by a flood of fire that would roge from the Colorado to Yucatan, susply because the liberal party had robbed the courcies of the goden image of our Saviour and his Virgia Mother. Asother that the meteoric fire was but a symbol of a grand battle fought by the good and bad spirits, who hit he invisiole and boundless space, over the soul of a here-lie who wanted to ascend to beaven without having procured the proper retigious pass, signed and countersigned by the proper authorities. A third predicted that the great fall of stars was emblematic of so many Yankee invaders maxing a descent upon this devoted land. Absurf as these predictions may seem, they are no less true. Only a few samples are given, because it is feared that if the list were profonged professors of astronomy might feel mortided that

world at large, the writer will be more than re-

Interesting Views of the General Condition of the Northwestern States.
MAZATLAN, Dec. 1, 1868.

The general news from the surrounding States complains of stagnation in business. This ought to be the brisk season, as we are now in the midst of what we may call the fall trade. Considerable stocks of goods are being purchased by the country merchants, but not as large as in former years. Money is scarce throughout the country, and especially among the poorer classes. The independent press, throughout all parts of the republic, complain that the general Congress seems to be blind to the actual condition of the financial and political aspect of the nation, and that one of these days the people will rather mystical, if it does not mean revolution.

A letter to your correspondent from Guaymas says:—The general government is still issuing new decrees in relation to duties, and every one more oppressive than the other. The poor are becoming poorer and the rich are not becoming any richer.
What will be the end of all this? The Mexican eaders are not political economists, and instead of elevating the people they oppress and degrade them. The higher the duties the more the burdens of the people; for, after all, the people have to suffer and not the merchants, who raise the price of the goods in

proportion as the duties are raised. It is impossible for this country to advance while commercial, intaining and agricultural interests are chained down with opposity. Letter which the proposity of the property. Letter which the property of the property

rate the robbers by their presence, said guard being very valiant in disarming private in-lividuals, but play the part of cowards before the successful and daring ladrones.

It is the same old story about plotting and counterplotting in Lower California. Although everything appears quiet on the surface just at present and the people are subdued by military force, the discontent with the present rulers is widespread. The Navarro and Hidalgo factions are all powerful now, because Military Governor Davalos and themselves are playing the game of "tickle me and l'il tickle you." It is positively stated that Davalos has been ordered to leave the territory by some private or secret parties, and that if he did not obey he must hold himself ready for the penalty. Probably this is nothing more than a threat from some rival and jealous factions. However this may be, there is one thing certain, and that is that if it were not for his bayonets and soldiers he would have to fee from his stronghold at La Paz in less than twenty-four hours.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Condition of the Finances-Public Improvements-Missionary Efforts-New Remedies-RIO JANEIRO, NOV. 7, 1868.

A writer signing himself "W.," who is known to be the Visconde de Itaborahy, has recently come out with an English article published in the Diariodo Rio de Janeiro, which lays down as his financial policy that he will issue no more paper money nor make any more home loans, but will effect loans abroad to carry on the war, square its accounts, and get rid of the \$45,000,000 of Treasury certificates for sums deposited for short dates. To do all the above would take a foreign loan of \$100,000,000, costing, at five per cent interest, \$150,000,000, as it would have to be floated upon the probability of being approved next May by the Legislature; and where the Visconde is going to get sufficient increase of revenue to aid twenty-five per cent to the present income of the gov-ernment is what is puzzling men on 'Change. Brazil is really a very poor nation, to prove which it suffices to say that although she imports almost every manu-factured article used, making nothing at home but some candles, soap, hats and 1,990,000 yards of coarse cottons and bagging, her 11,000,000 of persons consume of imported goods only six dollars a year and export about as much. In fact, nineyear and export about as mace. In tace, hater territs of the population live in a state of abject previty possible only in such a fine climate, and, even putting aside the slaves, an average mudsill fixalilian family does not posses a \$100 in all its, properly, and does not carn fifty dollars a year by its labor or cultivation. Where, then, is the basis for por or gultivation. Where, then, is the basis for taxation? You cannot extract taxes from such poor and unproductive wretches any more than you can

scalp bald-headed men.

Another piece of policy announced by the government is the settlement of the reclamation of the Per-namentoo Ratiroad Company, which claims the guar-ance of seven per cent upon a sum of \$2,000,000 ex-pended more than the amended sum of \$6,000,000 upon which a guarantee of interest was extended. spon which a guarantee of interest was extended. The original estimate was \$4,000,000; then increased, after making part of the road, to \$6,000,000, and the cost having part of \$6,000,000. The English company has been for years battling for the increase of guarantee to the last sum. Two liberal governments promised this, and a bill was passed through the Beputies, but stuck fast in the Senate, which was too conservative to let the foreignors get the money. Now, however, as foreign money is in great demand and the company in despuit has been banmering away at Brazilian credit in Europe, the present ministry is going to cave in from its conservation and be liberal. This is good policy; for, although immense sums were squandered unnecessarily in the construction of the railroad, the company spent the money, and former governments having recognized the fact and promised relief, the sticking fast of the bill in the mudhole of the senate looked arroad something like repudiation of promises. Other matters are also in process of settlement between the Brazilian agent

in London and the English componies, one of which, the acceptance of the San Panlo Railroad by the government, has just been settled. Another pendent is whether the seven per cent guarantee should be paid, clear of deduction, since the Bania Railroad does not pay working excenses; and a third much disputed your in which the companies say yes; because, the guarantee on the outlay on additional rolling government says not the companies say yes; because, they say, it is sent or first other whether the time pays seven per cent or first other whether the time pays seven per cent or first other whether the impays seven per cent or first other with the guarantee it is called on to pay.

The omnibus trammroad was opened on the loth uit, notwithstanding the opposition of the city tathers. The Emperor behaved like a brick, signed the decree in spite of their remonstrances and attended the inauguration on the std. The first two or three days things did not work first rate. The channel left between the stone and itsu inside of the rail for the finance of the wheel proved too marrow in some parts, especially the quick curves which occur lowards the track. The draw, and the cars at times ran off the track. The draw, and the cars at times ran off the track. The draw, and the cars at times from outlets of the rails are requisite at times to come outstrong, rendering it requisite and the machine works smoothly now and is looked upon as a creat acquisition by the people—so much so that the company must be well satisfied with their returns. I hear the company is negotiating with the outside the draw of the rendering the province of San Paulo, and has seen chain and the cars to those parts to which the rails are not may be a suppo

to the higher branches not taught in the primary schools.

The Emperor, at the instance of Senhor Alencar, Minister of Justice, has just signed instructions relieving the National Guard from parades before him upon any but the national holidays, and from attendance upon all religious processions except four. This is a move in the right direction, as naturalized Protestants always left sore on being forced to do what they termed idolatry. It is true they were generally allowed to absent themselves, but still their officers could imprison them for not attending. The next move will be to stop the attendance at any; but the real move wanted is to abolish that system of slavery which is created by the National Guard law.

but the real move wanted is to abolish that system of slavery which is created by the National Guard law.

In the medical and sanitary line two things have in the medical and sanitary line two things have in the medical and sanitary line two things have in the medical and sanitary line two things have in the medical and sanitary line two things have in the leaves and shockathevers are prevalent, as it is said that localities where are prevalent, as it is said that localities where it is found growing are remarkably free from such diseases, however marshy the place, the aromatic principle existing in the leaves and shocks having apparently a specific power on maiaria. The government is trying to acclimatize the tree in the botanic gardens of Rio, partly on the above account and partly because of its value as a timber tree. The other is the use of a plant called St. Mary's herb, which a Bahia doctor asserts he has found to be a specific against dysentery, besides its previously known use as a vermifuge. The plant is common all over the world, and, as its botanical name is the "Chenopodium Ambrosivides," it is not impossible that some herb or Indian doctor may find it already among his vegetable remedies.

The exports of coffee from Rio Janeiro show a falling off of 337,028 sacks during the first nine months of 1867, when 1.583,163 sacks were exported. The exports to the United States show a decrease this year of 22,000 sacks, having been only 344,154 against 39,0,192 in the first nine months of 1867. A part of the deficiency is, however, made up by an increased stock on hand, namely, 189,000 sacks october I, 1867. It is notable that a cycle of about five years to the deficiency of the deficiency

sacks, having been only 344,154 sgainst 396,192 in the first nine months of 1897. A part of the deficiency is, however, made up by an increased stock on hand, namely, 189,000 sacks against 59,000 sacks October 1, 1897. It is notable that a cycle of about five years appears to obtain in regard to the coffee crop of Brazil, a very large crop being usually followed by crops successively decreasing to the third year, after which it rises gradually to another extraordinary crop about the fifth or sixth year. It is said, however, that if the coffee plantations be ploughed the yield is tolerably regular and the average much increased.

The government is sending down military munitions in abundance, and some \$4,000,000 in gold have also been forwarded to the fiver Plate for war expenditures. The sending of reinforcements is not equally brisk, for only 230 men were sent during the last seventeen days, the fruits of the man hunting going on in the provinces. The yield is poor, considering that the change of party in power gives a new field for the hunt; but the fact is, all the poor voters of the opposition, being well aware of what would happen if they came in reach of the authorities, have taken to the woods and intend to remain there until the war ends. However, under pretext of pressing food for powder, the local authorities are smatting private and party hatreds, and in some cases in which persons of high standing have been so mattreated the Minister of Justice has felt called upon to interfere and dismiss the abusers of authority. As for the more common tolks the usual process is to burst open their doors at night, handcuff them, tie them to a chain and start them to the port without giving them time to take leave of their families or produce an exemption document. Terra abensoan a force which he has found among the mountains about the city of Goyaz and to the cast and southeast of that capital. He has also examined some old workings of gold vefns near Bomfim and Menaponte, in the same region, which are worth atten

News from Paragnay-Strong Position of Advices. Buenes Aynes, Nov. 3, 1868.

The steamer Goya, from Paraguay, has arrived The allies now have a force of 12,000 men in Gran Chaco, under command of Osorio, who is preparing to advance. The weasher is unfavorable for the allies—continuous rains, followed by intolerable quarters of the ailies are still at Las Palmas. Lo-pea's headquarters are at Villets, which position is regarded by all now as the strongest which Lopez

regarded by all now as the strongest which Lopez has occupied since the war began. If the allies succeed in outdanking his position and occupying Asunction Lopez will be compelled to retire. But the attempted strategic movement by the allies is difficult to accomplish, owing to the great danger Castas incurs by weakening the main army in order to strengthen the Chaco division.

The British gunbout Beacon remains in the Paragus river. The Italian and French gunboats are coming down to Montevideo. The Indians, according to the very latest advices, had penetrated to Las Tresens, a district on the Benens Ayres frontier, and settled by English and Irish sheep farmers. General Concea, with about 700 men, is now in full pursuit of the savages.

It is rumored that the Argentine government is about to enter into arrangements with the River Plate Telegraph Company for constructing a branch telegraph line from colonia to Entre Rios, crossing the river Truguay by a small caste at a point above Tray Bentos in front of Gualeguay.

Money rules abundant and discount rates casy at nine per cent per annua.

The frauds in the Public Credit department of the

government are still occupying attention. None of the false coupons have yet been presented for payment.
About 25,000 arrobas mestiza wool sold since the About 23,000 arrooms mostra wool sold since the salling of the English packet at prices ranging from 48c. to 63c. Bry hides are falling. Tailow steady. National bonds somewhat firmer; last sale 46½c. Exchange, nothing done. Gas shares 55 per cent premium. Other securities no transactions.

AUSTRALIA.

Doings in the Gold Fields.

[From the Melbourne Argus, Oct. 12.] ce the despatch of the last mail several new has been observable on the more important gold fields of the colony, while the quantity of gold exported exceeds that of the corresponding period of the past year. A party of miners who have been located for some time in the neighborhood of St. Arnaud have made a very fortunate discovery within the last few days. They were prospecting within the last few days. They were prospecting a quartz reef, about a mile from the Bell Block claim, when they came upon a mass of quartz and gold, or rather gold and quartz, weighing about 500 ounces, and estimated to contain only about seventy ounces of stone. They also obtained specimens weighing about 400 ounces more. These specimens were obtained within twenty feet of the surface. A rush has taken place in the neighborhood of Steigitz. A hole bottomed in Long Gully gave a prospect of six pennyweights of gold to the lin dush. This caused a rush, and on Monday the prospectors' claim, which is in what is called Fowler's Gully, leading from the Long Gully to the top of the dividing range, between Steiglitz and Anakie, the depth of sinking being about eighteen feet.

rowler's Gully, leading from the Long Gully to the top of the dividing range, between Steiglitz and Anakie, the depth of sinking being about eighteen feet.

A correspondent saw two tin dishes washed from the prospectors' claim that contained at least three pennyweights of nice rough gold, one piece alone welching half a pennyweight. Other holes have been bottomed containing gold, and it was expected several more would be bottomed in a few days. A splendid discovery was recently made by the New Victoria Quartz Mining Company, Amherst. They had opened out from the new main shaft at a depth of 100 feet, and penetrated a distance of sixty feet, when they tapped the reef. from which stone was taken the appearance of which far surpassed anything previously met with in that locality in point of value. The reef was driven through and found to be four feet thick, the quartz being permeated in every direction with gold. The Berlin rush, near Kingower, and ten miles from inglewood, still goes op. In Cielland's Gulley, where a fifteen pound nugget was found on Saturday week, from forty to fifty claims are on gold, and from this place alone one gold buyer purchased twenty-eight pounds of gold last week, represented by thirty beautiful nuggets, almost all the gold in the Kingower district is in nuggets, and it will be remembered that it was at Kingower that the famous Blanche Barkly nugget, weighing 1,705 ounces, was obtained. On Saturday a handsome piece of gold was taken from one of the claims, about six inches below the surface. It was the size of a hen's egg. A fresh gully was opened on the same day, and gold obtained; a half ounce piece was taken from one of the claims, about six inches below the surface. It was the size of a hen's egg. A fresh gully was opened on the same day, and gold obtained; a half ounce piece was taken from one of the claims, about six nehes below the surface. It was the size of a hen's egg. A fresh gully was opened and a twenty-free ounces, use similar nugget, weighing affect ounces, it is suppos

A Review of the Labor Market.

(From the Melbourne Argus, Oct. 12.)
After a short interval of unusual dulness in the Victorian labor market matters are beginning to improve, and the demand for service of all kinds has been brisker during the last week than for some time past. Still further improvement may be looked for with each successive week; for the busy season is just opening, and soon there will be but few, if is just opening, and soon there will be but few, if any, spare hands. Shearing has commenced in some districts and in another week or so will be going on throughout the country. Flockmasters are looking up shearers, for whom there will now be plenty of work. Wages are started at about fourteen shillings per hundred, with rations. In this field of labor a great change has taken place within the last few years. Formerly numbers of men, known locally as 'swagmen,' wandered about the country isling away their time from one shearing to another, working only during the clipping season, and living on the settlers in the interval. These have become so few as to occasion remark—in another year or two they will doubtless have died out, and left the work to be done by steadier and more reliable hands. The demand for farm servants, both male and female, is beginning to revive, while the prospects of all other laborers are brightening in view of the extensive government works about to be undertaken. Other circumstances have also tended to improve to revive, while the prospects of all other laborers are brightening in view of the extensive government works about to be undertaken. Other circumstances have also tended to improve matters—as the construction of Tasmanian railways, the emigration to Feejee and the discovery of gold fields in Queensland. In town work the development of native industries will ere long work considerable change. The wine trede is making tee wine cooper an institution here, and the preservation of meat will give occupation to a small community of iron and the workers. These, however, are gradual changes, hardly noticeable in their progress, but yastly beneficial to the laboring classes of the country. Aliogether matters present a very hopeful aspect, and it is not nulikely that before long the desire for increased immigration will extend to quarters in which it is not at present felt. The average rate of wages is not yet perceptibly affected, and may be quoted as follows:—Stonemasons and bricklayers, 10s. per day; carpenters, 9s. do.; builders' laborers, 7s. do.; shepherds, £39 to £40 per annum; shearers. 10s. to 17s. per 100; superior do., 18s. per do.; hukkeepers, £22 per year; lads (who can milk), 12s. per week; general farm laborers, 10s. to 13s. do.; three-rail fencers (staff ladd on the line). 1s. Od. to 2s. per rod; woodsplitters, 3s. 6d. per ton; gardeners, 20s. to 23s. and 28s. (first class) per week; bush carpenters, 18s. to 2s. per week, with rations; general carpenters undertaking bush work, 30s. do.; bink arations; married couples, withwork of the couples of the representation of the servants good, country, £20 to £25 do.; laundresses, £25 to £25 do.; cooks, housemads, £25 do.; nurse girla, 5s. to 7s. per week. Common labor may be quoted at 6s. to 7s. per week.

In the whole of tnese colonies the current of pub-lic opinion and the spirit of legislation tend towards the liberalizing of the laws which regulate the occu-pation and sale of Crown lands. Whatever impediments the setfishness of one class or the short-sight-edness and timidity of another may have herotofore opposed to the settlement of the soil, those obstrucedness and timidity of another may have herotofore opposed to the settlement of the soil, those obstructions have either been swept away or are in process of being effectually removed. In the popular eagerness to accompiled this object we run some risk, indeed, of over-stimulating a particular branch of industry, by offering extraordinary inducements to persons now engaged is other pursuits to abandon them in favor of nusbandry. To furnish all reasonable facilities for the gratification of that "earth-hunger" which appears to be one of the natural instincts of civilized mankind, is, if not tay absolute duty, an act of sound policy, on the part of governments entrusted with the control of ingeness areas of waste territory; but there the wise exercise of their legitimate functions will end. To do more than this is to confer a doubtful benefit upon the exceptionally favored industry, and to inflict a real lajury upon all others, since they must be more or less prejudiced by the legislative nursing and forcing of one particular occupation, towards which capital and labor will be diverted from the channels in which they would otherwise have flowed. Probably this is an evil which will work its own cure, in so far as the land legislation of this colony ta concerned; but in view of the settlement which has taken place under the forty-second section of the Amending Land act, and of the rush of free selectors which promises to follow an extension of the area over which blocks of 100 acres and less can be taken up, it will not be inopportune to redirect the altention of our renders to the question of immigration. Its parameunt importance cannot be too pertinaciously insisted upon at the present time. It will be too late to discuss it when a scarcity of labor shall have childness of the most thriving members of our community—to their nonot, be its poken—commenced theirs, as a manual laborer, an artisant or in some other subordinate employment, it is a convincing proof that the step was as beneficial to himself in the long ons have either been swept away or are in process

done it is in the power of every able hodied immigrant who possesses the moral qualifications of success to initiate and repeat. Advantageous, however, as it must confessedly be to the individual immigrant to carry his labor from a market in which there is a glut of that commodify to one in which it can rely upon a very fiberal reward, there is still lurking, in the minds of many people, a feeling that the newcomer is an interloper, and that he snatches his toaf of bread from somebody else's mouth. Such a conviction or impression only requires to be universally submitted to the test of personal experience to be dissipated at once and forever. At a dinner table where the covers are laid for a thousand, and the number of assembled guests does not exceed fifty, there can be no displacement by after comers of those already seated. And in a country capable of supporting millions the addition of thousands of persons to the population neither lessens the means of employment nor diminishes the earnings of those who have preceded them. On the contrary, the very opposite results are brought about, and were it possible to get at the aggregate production of wealth in this colony and at the same time to determine with rigorous accuracy the number of persons engaged from year to year in the production of that wealth, we believe it would be found that the individual contributions to the total have increased in the ratio of the increase of the population. Nor will this cease to be the case until population begins to assume the same density in Australia which it assumes in Europe. That contingency, however, is so remote that its discussion would be altogetner premature for another century or two.

GOVERNMENT AID TO RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1868.

One of the most absorbing subjects now agitated in or out of Congress is that of Pacific railroads, a subject well worthy the attention of the people interested in the development of our national re-sources, and particularly the development of the immense mineral regions of the Rocky Mountains, the great repository of the noble metals. Mexico, poor and disordered though she be, has always exerted a great influence on commerce through her great mineral resources and her coinage, which reached to nearly every commercial port of the world and was a basis of moneyed value everywhere. But poor, anarchical Mexico is fast losing her long boasted supremacy, and her wealth is declining as ours is increasing, and our wealth is enhanced as we increase and multiply the facilities for getting and distributing the nooler metals to the great commercial centres of the world. And while individual enterprises should be conducted with individual means, et there are enterprises so gigantic in their proportions as to be beyond the abilities or means of private or corporate individuals. These enterprises may e classified as to their general characters. stance, mining companies, whose principal objects are to get sudden wealth by delving for gold or silver ductive places, leaving them to neglect and relapse, Experience does not show that this class of enter-

prises brings about any permanent benefit or im-provement of those sections wherein they have ope-rated that outlast the enterprises themselves, except perhaps in a very small degree, and they are consequently of interest only to those whose means are engaged therein. Many of the great placers of California, once teeming with industrial life, are now bandoned and non-producing. Now, these sections of country producing gold, silver or copper depend but in a small degree upon favorable conditions of transportation to market, because the profit of working those minerals is so great that extraordinary cost of transportation can be borne without reducing the profits to the average per cents of interest on lens capital. But another class of enterprises, engaged in getting out to the country for its every the baser metals and minerals, as iron, lead, tin, coal, useful and valuable woods, &c., cannot incur high rates of freightage, because cost of freightage is a greater per cent of the final value of these products than of the nobler metals; and they are so distributed in the country as to be within the reach of all, by means of existent lines of transportation: nor is it remunerative to undertake the development of newly found depositories of these substances, except there be transportation established therefor, while the contrary condition is applicable to the noble metals. Now, to secure such development as will insure remunerative investment of capital and permanent employment of labor, by which any section of country is to be developed and made to contribute regularly and continuously to the wealth and progress of the nation, a third class of enterprises are to be depended on, and must be invited and added and fostered, because mutually dependent. I mean roads—"the veins and arteries of the nation, along which are carried its products, its life-blood, and upon the sufficiency of their number, their propriety of direction and freedom from obstraction depend the case and rapidity with which the more distant parts of the nation receive the nutriment that will promote life, health and vigor, without which supply they will languish and die."

It is certainly one of the principal duties of a government to foster and aid those individual enterprises that promote sectional intercourse, enhance commerce and develop the agricultural resources and mineral wealth of the newer sections of the national domain. We know that those governments which have promoted commercial interrourses. than of the nobler metals; and they are so dis-

which have promoted commercial intercourse by public means have risen to the highest stages of prosperity, and that their continued prosperity has been the result of the security and confidence arising

from the stability of governmental and and pro-tection.

Our government has been slow to give material and to internal improvements, for the sole purpose of increasing the national wealth. Elaborate sur-veys have been ordered with a view to imangurate extensive improvements to reclaim imundated bot-tom lands, but the resulting operations are so limited as to leave some doubt as to whether there was an intention to carry the indicated works to comple-tion, and consequently the vast bottoms of the Mississippi river valley are scarcely in a better con-dition now than they were a quarter of a century ago.

and now than they were a quarter of a century and point of the national tumpike was about the first step taken by our Congress towards facilitating internal intercourse, and was for a long time the only means of crossing the Alleghary mountain range—the other means of well established intercourse when the means of the stabilished intercourse and the development of commercial suggraded to ward the promotion of commercial suggraded to ward the other state of linked in the state of the nation, and resulted in bringing the remaining lands into the market and realizing their value at a much carlier period. After the good results attending that grant had become apparent the government has scarcely besitated to grant lands in aid of public or private enterprises of like ofinancier. Although the subject of internal lines of commincation has been discussed for near half a century, we are but just now on the event of realizing the great enterprise of an antional interoceanic randway route by the aid of the national credit—the greatest enterprises of an antional interoceanic random such provides the state of the state of